STATEMENT.

"Election of members for the Public Accounts Committee was held yesterday.

The Committee constituted for this year (121) to report on the Audit Report for the year 1120 has not as yet met. The Audit Report was presented to this House only on 7-12-1121. Next year there will be two Public Accounts Committees as a result of the election held last evening."

MR. S. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I oppose the motion. Rule 79 of the Legislative Council Rules reads as follows :—

"As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts of the Government so far as they relate to heads of expenditure not removed from the cognisance of the Legislature ....."

Sir, the Committee for 1122 has not yet been constituted. There is one committee, that for 1121, which is functioning. They examine the Audit Report of the year 1120. The other Committee has yet to be constituted. The Committee that was elected yesterday functions only for 1122 after it is constituted by Government. So according to Rule 79, there is only one Committee now. The other committee has not begun to function. It has not yet been constituted.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: I want only a ruling on the matter.

PRESIDENT: The Committee that was elected yesterday will begin to function only at such time and in such manner as will not take away the rights and privileges of the present Public Accounts Committee.

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND .XVII—EDUCATION—GOVT. GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—(*contd*)

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: Sir, my idea in supporting the motion moved by Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair is to point out to the Government certain facts which require immediate attention by the authorities of the University.

Regarding the admission of pupil in the Colleges, Mr. Papworth has answered to a question put to him by Mr.Varkala Madhavan that the number of applications he had received was about 4000 and that he could admit only 1,800 students. This position is rather lamentable, because out of the 4,688 students who have passed out of the school final class, 4,000 have applied for admission to the University but the University was able to admit only about 1,800 students, leaving the remaining 2,200 students to their own fate.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. E. K. Madhavan.]

One other point which I wish to point out to the President is that with regard to the admission of students belonging to certain communities. I wish to state that those communities should be given preference because some of those communities are backward in education and therefore they ought to be favoured. Further, it is only by favouring them that their standard of education can be raised especially.

Regarding technical studies. When the Public Service Commissioner invites applications to various appointments and when he is asked why he did not appoint any candidate from such and such a community, the ready answer that he gives is that there are no applicants from that community. I believe that the reason for this is that those candidates are not given admission to the Colleges to the extent which they deserve. If they are given adequate representation in the various Colleges and especially in the technical Colleges, there would have been very many candidates for appointment by the Public Service Commissioner.

I would next like to say a few words regarding the Research Department. I understand that this department is doing active work in the University, but researches in many cases fail and the good results are almost always only by accident. So, I wish to state that if some researches have failed, it is not due to the fault of those who are responsible for them, but that is the general case in all research.

Another thing which I would bring to the notice of Government is about the article published by the Director of Research regarding salt. He had stated in his article that the salt now available is not very fit for human consumption and that it requires some other treatment.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. That is not quite accurate. The position is very simple. The people at large prefer a certain kind of salt. As a matter of fact it has been found that many people prefer black or brown salt to what may be called white or refined salt. What the Director of Research said was that the salt that is produced can, if it is shed of some of those impurities, be perfectly white, and white salt, according to him, is a desirable commodity.

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: If the salt that we use is, I understand, considered to be sodium chloride, the colour of sodium chloride, as I understand, is only white and not red or yellow. The Director of Research says that he has found out means to remedy these defects.

PRESIDENT: I would invite honourable members to go and see what is being done. If the honourable member will ask the Director of Research to take him to the place where salt is being produced he will know all these things. I also learn that not only here but throughout the world people prefer salt with some impurities

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

which, according to them, give a better flavour than red or black. As a matter of fact, in Sind, nobody will touch white salt. They prefer black salt and their women say that it gives a better flavour.

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: People in Travancore, I understand, relish white salt, and I would request the Director of Research to place before this House a sample of the salt which he has manufactured.

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: If the honourable member will come with me, I will not only place the sample at the disposal of every member of this House but the sample will be collected under his own supervision so that he can satisfy himself about the quality.

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: Another point which I wish to point out is about the Research scholars that have been selected by the Research Department. I understand that they are not adequately paid and that there is a sort of migration from this University to other Universities.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. That is not quite correct. As a matter of fact, research scholars in this University are paid higher than any other scholars in any other University. Honourable member's statement that they are going away is not correct. I have not heard of it. Of course there are one or two people who, on the ground that they were offered 500 or more rupees elsewhere when they were getting here say, Rs. 100, have gone away. No complaints have been received by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Head of the Administration to the effect that any research student is being underpaid. Of course if their salary is increased, they will be glad, but they have not asked for it till now.

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: I have been informed by some of them that they are not adequately paid.

PRESIDENT: Why did they not write to the Director of Research then?

MR. E. K MADHAVAN: Perhaps they were afraid.

PRESIDENT: Does not the honourable member think that he is doing them some disservice? The Director of Research will have the idea that these people are complaining to the members of the Legislature. If the honourable member will send up a memorandum or ask the scholars to send up a memorandum about the inadequate allowance, that will be looked into.

MR. E K MADHAVAN: There is the difficulty. Suppose we go and complain that such and such a man is illpaid and that he requires encouragement, the departmental heads may take it that it is not proper.

PRESIDENT: Does it mean that the honourable member has done so?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: They will think that is some sort of recommendation and that is why we do not want to do so.

Regarding accommodation in hostels, I would request the authorities of the University to reserve more seats to the backward communities and to people who come from far-off villages. There is a general complaint that because they do not have proper accommodation in the City, looked after by wardens or some other responsible officers, many of the students who come to the Colleges like angels return as satans. Owing to this circumstance, I request that proper accommodation should be given to all the students who are admitted to the University.

With these words I close.

MR. D. THOMAS: I move: "

"To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 22,45,000 under Demand XVII by Re. 1."

(To impress upon the Government the necessity for raising the standard of the Travancore University Vidwan Examination and to sanction a higher scale of pay to Vidwans.)

Sir, the Travancore University Vidwans are allowed to teach up to the School Final class in an English High School, but their proficiency is found to be very low, so much so that the classes which they take suffer to a great extent. Moreover the Travancore University Vidwans are not at all entertained in the British Indian States. Appointments are denied to them on the ground that their standard is not up to the mark. In the Travancore University, the Vidwan Examination is instituted, and the candidates have to prepare privately and appear for the examination. There is no regular course in the University, and that is one of the reasons for that low standard. I strongly plead that the Government should start a B. O. L. Degree Course.

MR. M. L JANARDHANAN PILLAI: Is it the Tamil Vidwan Examination or Malayalam Vidwan Examination ?

MR. D. THOMAS: Both the Tamil Vidwan Examination and the Malayalam Vidwan Examination; but I am speaking only about the Tamil Vidwan Examination just now.

The scale of pay allowed to these Vidwans is also very low. Last year, at this time, it was pointed out to the Government by several members of the House that their scale of pay should be raised. They are, I think, allowed only a scale of Rs. 25—40. This is very low, and therefore, I hope that the Government will consider seriously the question of instituting a B O. L. Degree in the University and raise the standard of the Tamil Vidwan Examination and sanction the Vidwans a higher scale of pay.

MR. THEROOR S. MUTHUKARUPPA PILLAI: Sir, will I be in order if I speak about the fees of the Travancore medical students?

MR H. C. PAPWORTH: The fees received from medical students are not included in this Demand.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: It is quite open to honourable members to speak on any subject appertaining to this Demand. What the Pro-Vice-Chancellor pointed out is that the fees received from medical students are not covered in this Demand

MR. THEROOR S. MUTHUKARUPPA PILLAI: Let me associate myself with the remarks made by the honourable member Mr. D. Thomas about raising the standard of the Travancore University Vidwan Examination particularly of Tamil and asking for a higher scale of pay to the Vidwans, and also to provide for the B. O. L. Degree in our University.

My motion was to discuss about the fees received from the Travancore Medical students, prosecuting their studies in the Madras Medical College and other colleges. I learn that many of them are paying to our Government a sum of Rs 1,000 per year as fees, *i. e.* the amount to be paid by our Government to the Madras Government in respect of each student per year. I am also informed that those who can pay this whole amount are preferred for admission to the Medical Colleges. I am certain that by this method, the deserving but poor students will be denied the opportunity to get a seat in any of these Medical Colleges. Also the already costly medical education is made costlier. Let us examine the case of the medical students in Madras. They pay only Rs. 200 per year as fees.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: On a point of order. This is not included in the Demand.

PRESIDENT: Yes. You cannot speak of it. You can speak of any other subject relating to the University.

MR. THEROOR S. MUTHUKARUPPA PILLAI: I shall then speak about other subjects. I would request the University to start a Medical College before long. That will be helping in a way our village uplift programme also. Medical education should be made as cheap as possible and free education should be given to those students who promise to settle and practise in the villages for a limited period at least. The country should be flooded with doctors at the rate of at least one doctor per pakuthy. If education is made cheap, the doctor will be contented with a smaller income and his tendency to go to towns will be less. In the villages he will really be a public health man and he will be a strong force to help village uplift. That is my personal experience as a village doctor.

MR. V. MADHAVAN: സർ, യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയുടെ പരിധിയിലുള്ള കാളേജുകളിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻകിട്ടുന്ന വിഷയത്തെപ്പറ്റി സംസാരിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കുന്നത്. അഡ്മിഷൻ നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പ്രധാനമായി ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത് പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന പ്രവേശനത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. ഇതിനു മുൻപൊരിക്കൽ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തെ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ക്കുറിച്ചു സംസാരിച്ചപ്പോൾ, ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു, സാമുദായികമായ നിറം കൊടുത്തു സംസാരിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ സങ്കടത്തോടുകൂടിയാണെന്ന്. എന്നാൽ ഈ കാര്യം പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞുപോകുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുന്നതിനായി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വളരെ നിർബന്ധിച്ച് അവർക്ക് അതിൽ ആസക്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൊടുക്കുക എന്ന ഒരു നിലയാണ് ഇന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറുകാര്യം കൈയ്ക്കൊള്ളുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക്... ...

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR : തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന പിന്നോക്കസമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക്, മാക്ക് കുറവായാലും, അഡ്മിഷൻ കാര്യത്തിൽ സൗജന്യം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. V. MADHAVAN : അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ ആസക്തിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടതു ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു യാതൊരു സൗകര്യവും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് നൽകുന്നില്ല എന്ന ഒരു പരാതിയാണ് ഈഴവസമുദായത്തിനുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങനെ പരാതിപ്പെടേണ്ട ഒരു നിലയാണ് ഇവിടെ എപ്പോഴും ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളതു്. ചില വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ—അതായതു് ക്ഷേത്രപ്രവേശനവും, പ്രായപൂർത്തി വോട്ടവകാശവും നൽകിയും മറ്റുവിധത്തിലും—ഞങ്ങളെ പ്രോൽസാഹിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വിസ്മരിച്ചല്ല ഞാൻ ഇതു് പറയുന്നതു്; എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി ഉയരാൻ ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള എല്ലാ മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിഷേധിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം, ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവാഞ്ഛയെ തടസ്സം ചെയ്യുന്നതായം ഇവിടെ എടുക്കുന്നതു സങ്കടകരമാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഇഞ്ചിനീറിംഗ് കോളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുകയെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ, അതു് തീർച്ചയായും ഒരു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗം ബുക്ക് ചെയ്യുക എന്നതാണ്. മറ്റു കോളേജുകളിൽനിന്നും ചരിത്രം, സൈൻസു മുതലായവ ഐശ്ചിക വിഷയമായി എടുത്തു്, ബി. എ, ബി. എസ്സ്. സി. മുതലായ പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസായവർ, ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പരിതാപകരമായ നിലയിൽ അങ്ങോട്ടുമിങ്ങോട്ടും അലഞ്ഞു നടക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു വാങ്ങിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പ്രയോജനമുള്ള ഒരു നില പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അതിനില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങ് കോളേജിലൊ, മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിലൊ അ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവക്ക് ഒരു നല്ല ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടിയെന്നു മിക്കവാറും തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്താം. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ വരുമ്പോൾ, വലിയ ഗ്രാൻറ് ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്ന യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി, ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളോട് കാണിക്കുന്ന നയം ഏറ്റവും പരിതാപകരമാണെന്ന് ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

ഇൻജിനീയറിംഗ് കാളേജു ഉണ്ടായതിനുശേഷം ഞങ്ങൾ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ മുൻഗാമികൾ—ഈ സഭയിൽ, ആ ക്ലാസുകളിൽ എത്ര ഈഴവക്കു പ്രവേശനം നൽകിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ അതിനു തക്കതായ ഒരു മറുപടി അല്ലാ ലഭിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. കുറെ കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഇൻജിനീയറിംഗ് കാളേജിൽ ഈഴവരിൽനിന്നും യാതൊരുത്തക്കും പ്രവേശനം നൽകിയിരുന്നില്ല. മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ വേറും ഒരു ശൂന്യമായ നിലയാണു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു കൈക്കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യം മെഡിക്കൽ കാളേജിലേക്കുള്ള സെലക്ഷൻ നടത്തിയപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങളെ തീരെ അവഗണിക്കയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഒരൊറ്റ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിയെപ്പോലും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. എൻറെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. മാധവൻ പൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതുപോലെ. ഇൻറർമീഡിയറുടെ മാർക്കും ഡിവിഷനുകളിൽ, പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസുകമ്മീഷണർ നിയമനം നടത്തുമ്പോൾ, ടെക്നിക്കൽ കമ്മിറ്റി ക്ഷേഷൻ ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്, ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായക്കാരെ അവഗണിച്ച്, ഞങ്ങളുടെ പിന്നോക്കാവസ്ഥ മറ്റുസമുദായക്കാർക്ക് കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ, നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടത്തുന്ന കാളേജുകളിൽ ടെക്നിക്കൽ കമ്മിറ്റിക്കേഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു് യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു അവിടെ പ്രവേശനം തടയപ്പെട്ടാൽ അതു് ഞങ്ങൾക്കു എങ്ങനെ കിട്ടും?

MR. M. K. NILAKANTAN: യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി രജിസ്ട്രാരെയും, വിമൻസ് കാജേജു് പ്രിൻസിപ്പാളിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു് വലിയ പരാതികളുണ്ടെന്നു് മെംബർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. V. MADHAVAN: ഞാൻ അങ്ങനെ കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്രകാരം ഞങ്ങൾക്കു് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗം തീർച്ചയായും കിട്ടാൻ തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുന്നുവെന്നു് ഈ സഭയേയും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെയും ശരിയായി അറിയിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം മൂലം ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസുകമ്മിഷണർ മുഖേന

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. V. Madhavan.]

യാണ് ചില ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സെലക്ഷൻ നടത്തുന്നത്. കമ്പൗണ്ടർ, നെഴ്സസ്, മുതലായ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾക്കു ആളുകളെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സെലക്ഷൻ നടത്തുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസു കമ്മീഷണരുടെ അഭിപ്രായംകൂടി ചോദിക്കും. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് മെഡിക്കൽകാളേജിലേക്കും, അതുപോലെയുള്ള വേറെ ചില കോളേജുകളിലേക്കും, വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നത്, സമുദായനീതി പുലർത്തത്തക്കവണ്ണം ആയിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരധികാരംകൂടി പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസുകമ്മീഷണർക്ക് നൽകണമെന്നാണ്. ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും അവരവരുടെ 'കോട്ടാ' അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുന്നതിന് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ട ചുമതല പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസു കമ്മീഷണർക്ക് വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ ആയാൽ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള പരാതികൾം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളതു് കളേജു ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിലെ പ്രവേശനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള പരാതിയാണ്. ഇന്നു് ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു് നൽകിയ ഉത്തരത്തിനു് ഈഴവരിൽ ആറുപേർക്കു് പ്രവേശനം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതു് ഈ കൊല്ലം അപേക്ഷിച്ച ആറുപേർക്കാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എത്ര പേർക്കു് പ്രവേശനം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതിനും ൩൨ പേർ എന്നാണു ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ൩൨ പേർ അതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്നുവെന്നല്ലാതെ ഇതിനു മുൻപു് ആരും അവിടെ ഇല്ലായിരുന്നുവെന്നു ഇതിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. ഞങ്ങളുടെ സാമുദായികമായ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമേൽക്കുന്ന ഹോസ്റ്റൽ ആൺകുട്ടികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു് ഇല്ല. ദൂരദിക്കിൽനിന്നും വരുന്ന മറ്റു സമുദായക്കാരായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു് എല്ലാംതന്നെ അവരവരുടെ സമുദായങ്ങൾം നടത്തുന്ന ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾം ഉണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട അപേക്ഷകന്മാർക്കു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം പരിഗണനനൽകേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പിന്നെ ഒരു സംഗതി കാളേജു പ്രവേശനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം. പിന്നോക്കംനിൽക്കുന്ന വർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു് മുൻഗണന നൽകുന്ന നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇവിടെ സ്വീകരിക്കണം എന്നാണു്. ഇതു്, ഇവിടെ ഞങ്ങൾം പറയുന്നതു് ഒരു പുതിയ സംഗതിയല്ല. മദ്രാസിലെ കാളേജിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം 'എഫിഷ്യൻസി' അനുസരിച്ചും,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വ്യ ശതമാനം വർഗ്ഗീയ പ്രാതിനിധ്യാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലും പ്രവേശനം നൽകുവാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ, ആ മാതിരി വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇവടെ ഇല്ലാത്തതു് വളരെ സങ്കടകരമാണു്. മദ്രാസിലെപോലെ ഇരുപതു ശതമാനം 'എഫിഷ്യൻസി'ക്കും എൺപതുശതമാനം 'കമ്മ്യൂണൽ' ബേസിസ്സ് അനുസരിച്ചും കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നടക്കിവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇവിടെയും സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: It is very unfortunate that our Research Department could not achieve any appreciable success though it has been functioning for the last several years. As was pointed out by my friend Mr. Madhavan, the Research Department is a necessary department in a University; but if sufficient direction is not given by able men to the students attached, we will not be able to expect that those students will be able to find out anything which will tend to the progress of the country. From a reading of the report I find that nothing tangible has been achieved by the University. It is stated that in the various branches of the activities of the Research Department experiments are being carried on. That is the statement in every item included. Even in the matter of the production of Shark Liver Oil though it is attributed to the Research Department we find that the department has not cared to make it a substance of public utility in the State. This is due to the failure of the department to co-ordinate itself to the various other departments of public utility in the State. If only the Director of Research cared to make this department more useful to the public, he must ally himself and his department with the other utilitarian departments of the State such as the Agricultural Department and the Fisheries Department for instance. I have suggested on a former occasion that this Shark Liver Oil must be supplied to poor students in the various schools of the State so as to improve their health. The department could usefully use this commodity for the benefit of the students of the State. There was a previous suggestion made on the floor of this House. But I find that nothing has been done with regard to this matter. Another matter which may be usefully dealt within this department is the soil analysis.....

The House rose for lunch at 1 P. M. and met again after lunch at 2 P. M.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: So I urge the point that the Director of Research may try his best to make himself felt by the Travancore public. Regarding the Shark Liver Oil, I suggest that our students, poor students who are suffering from mal-nutrition be supplied with this oil free of cost and the Director of Research should see that it is distributed in the schools.

PRESIDENT: Is any oil being distributed to the schools now?

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: Not at present, Sir.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. P. O. THOMAS: Up till now the department was commercially minded so far as this oil is concerned. It was trying to supply the whole lot to the Government of India and also to other agencies.....

RAJYASEVAPRAVINA DR. K. L. MOUDGILL: It was being supplied to the Government of India and we were not very much worried about the commercial aspects.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: I would, therefore, suggest that a certain percentage of the oil should be reserved for the students of our State and I hope that the Director will accept the suggestion.

Then a word about the Public Library. From the Report, I find that the libraries affiliated to the Public Library number only 14. This is very small compared to the vast extent of the State. So the University authorities should see.....

PRESIDENT: The University is not in charge of these libraries.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: I find that it finds a place in the University Administration Report.....

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The Public Library budget comes under the University.

PRESIDENT: That is the Public Library in Trivandrum. What the honourable member refers is to libraries in other places. They do not come in this, do they?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: No, Sir. They do not come.

PRESIDENT: That comes under the Director of Public Instruction.

MR. P. O THOMAS: But I find that the Public Library comes under the University, and the other libraries affiliated to the Public Library.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The Public Library being a very well-equipped library and being in the centre and as the University would have many occasions to avail itself of that library, that has been brought under the control of the University and is managed through a committee appointed by Government at the instance of the University. That, I take it, is the constitution. But that library alone is within the purview of the University. All the other libraries in the State are under the department of Public Instruction and the honourable member may refer to them under that demand.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: Now, I join with my friends who have expressed their views about the lack of accommodation for students. I also come to understand that many students are without any accommodation. I came across students who are spending more than Rs. 30 per mensem for room rent alone in this city, and for a student of average means this is a very high cost. This matter was brought to the notice of Goverment last year also. All the same nothing has been done up till now to meet the necessities. It is only proper that the University to which such a big grant is made, takes care to provide greater accommodation to the students.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. G. KESAVAN NAIR : I do not move my motion.

MR. K. A. MATHEW : Sir, I dot want to speak at length about the University because I have already had my say in the University Senate. Still I want to draw the attention of this House to one or two matters because we are making a grant to the University. One of the things which I should like to mention is about the provision for grant which the University is making to the private colleges. I adverted to that question in budget discussion in the Senate. I want to emphasize the necessity for increasing the grant to the private colleges. Only about Rs. 15,000 is provided for in the budget for all the private colleges and their Hostels in the State. This same amount has been the grant during the last four years. I wonder why this item of expenditure alone has remained static while all other items have had their provisions increased. The treatment accorded to the private institutions in this regard is step-motherly and it should be rectified. The amount allotted to them is very inadequate. The private colleges bear the lion's share of the burden of carrying on higher education in the land. They maintain about 16 hostels. But what they get by way of grant-in-aid is a very paltry proportion of the amount which Government are spending for the University College or, for that matter, to the small Women's College. I want to see the University to be just and liberal in the treatment it meets out to its affiliated institutions.

PRESIDENT : I understand that the matter is under consideration. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor will give you the information.

MR. K. A. MATHEW : Thank you for the assurance. Reference was made by the previous speakers to the Research Department. I do not wish to traverse the same ground because I had spoken about it several times in the Senate, and I am glad that the University is now taking steps to institute a commission of experts to go into the working of the Research Department. Let me remind the University that the Research Department should not limit its activities to the realm of applied Chemistry and subjects of an allied nature alone. It should, for instance be also interested in researches in Adult educational methods, Experimental psychology etc. I have brought this to the notice of the Senate. As the Travancore Education Reorganisation Committee's findings indicate about 62 per cent. of the people of the State are illiterate, Adult Education, as recommended by the Committee, has therefore to be launched upon. Research into the methods of imparting education to adults should be undertaken. Research in word lists, phonetic symbols, psychology of the illiterate villager and to find out whether Romanization would reduce the problem making the country literate etc., is necessary in the effort to liquidate illiteracy. I suggest that the Research Department should bestow attention on this important nation-building activity too.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. A. Mathew.]

The need for providing residential facilities to the students in Trivandrum has been brought to the notice of the Government time and again. The matter was raised in the Senate several times by me. I understand that a beginning was made a few weeks ago for the construction of a hostel. To meet this long felt need the University should have taken action earlier. The total number of men students in Trivandrum this year is 2111 of whom only 440 live in Hostels. The total number of women students is 923 of whom only 271 get accommodation in Hostels. From the answer given to me in the Senate I gather that the University has no information as to the number of students living in lodgings and with their parents. I wish the University were posted with all information regarding the residence of students, for it is an important factor in the development of the students' character and University life. The present practice of inspection of lodgings of students is very unsatisfactory. Very often the inspection is done towards the end of the year. I hope it will in future be done at the beginning of the year. There is no point in making inspection when the students are leaving the colleges, at the fag end of the year. These are some of the observations I wanted to make.

MR. P. KOCHUKRISHNA PILLAI: I support the motion. In this connection I wish to impress upon the University authorities only one fact. This is a season showing an unprecedented mania in the country for opening new colleges and raising the grades of the existing colleges. The movement towards this direction is, nevertheless, welcome. But I may tell those who are after starting new colleges that what Travancore wants today is not colleges but Faculties. The University should, as far as possible, consist of as many faculties as possible rather than too many institutions which are more or less replicas of one another in which the same subjects are taught and practically the same courses are duplicated. In other words, old and new colleges must fit into the "Faculty System." This will prevent the several institutions from becoming mere replicas of one another and will also prevent unhealthy competition in the mofussil between competing institutions admitted, or to be admitted in future. I take this opportunity to point out that there are several faculties in which courses are highly needed. It is high time to start faculties like commerce, agriculture, and technology in our University. I also appeal to the Senate that they should give sanction only to start such colleges as will fit into the faculty system. I also draw the attention of the University authorities to the suggestion of the Education Reorganisation Committee that unnecessary overlapping and duplication of courses of studies and other undesirable forms of competition should, as far as possible, be avoided, and a fair dispersion of courses of study among the colleges is to be aimed at and insisted upon. With these words I support the motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. KADAKKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN: My honourable friend, Mr. Kochukrishna Pillai said that there is a mania for starting colleges now-a-days. The pity of the whole thing is that there are not sufficient number of colleges in Travancore. I invite the attention of the honourable member and of this House to certain figures. There were 8948 students for the E. S. L. C. Examination this year and of them, 4388 got through the examination. Out of these, only 1899 students got admission into the colleges in Travancore and over two thousand and odd had to go out of Travancore, in search of admissions into the colleges affiliated to the Madras University.

PRESIDENT: Even there they did not get admission.

MR. KADAKKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN: Yes, even there it was not possible for them to get admission. Sir, I shall draw attention to one particular fact. In my native place itself, 22 students got through the School Final Examination and of that number, only 10 persons got admission in the colleges. The other twelve are merely loitering there without getting admission into any college. So my submission is that it is necessary to have as many colleges as possible and the colleges must come into being as early as possible because at least in the next year we may not have the complaint of students that they are not getting admission in colleges.

Again I wish to draw the attention of the House to another important matter, *i. e.*, with regard to the admission of students in colleges. Sir, the criterion for admission to colleges is settled this way. They must get a certrin number of marks in certain subjects. Then only will it be possible for them to get admission, There are certain communities which are very backward in education. The difference is due to this. Take the case of a Brahmin boy. He goes back from the college to his house and has conversations with his father or grand father and brothers about Shelley, Keats, or Shakespeare and thus his general standard is high.

PRESIDENT: I did not know that there is so much interest in Shakespeare and Shelley. (*Laughter*).

MR. KADAKKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN: So they have a greater chance of improving their general standard. Their environment is like that. Now take the case of an Ezhava. He goes back to his house and there he will be speaking with his father about some Ayurveda medicine, or some trade or anything else which has absolutely no bearing on what he studies in his college. In spite of our earnest attempts, the Ezhavas were not given admissions in colleges for a very long time.

PRESIDENT: At the present time I have come across brilliant set of students in that community.

MR. KADAKKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN: There may be singular instances of the kind referred to and they are only exceptions.

Anyway, what I am trying to point out is that in the matter of admissions in future, it must be in proportion to communal representation. Let us take the case of the Engineering College where there are 87 seats. Our population being 11 lakhs, we represent one sixth of the population of the State and therefore we must

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Kadakkavoor P. Madhavan.]

be allotted one sixth of the total number of seats. Whenever applications are called for appointment in the intermediate division, difficulties arise so far as the Ezhava community is concerned. When there are vacancies of Supervisors and Medical men there is no chance for our community to secure those appointments. Now-a-days there are no applicants from Ezhavas for such posts, as qualified persons are not available for the reason that we are denid admission to the colleges. Let us take the practice obtaining in Madras in the matter of admissions. 20 per cent. of the total number of seats are reserved for efficient pupils and the remaining 80 per cent goes to all other castes according to population.

PRESIDENT: Is that so, Mr. Papworth?

Mr. H. C. PAPWORTH: My impression is that no such rule has been laid down in the matter of admissions by the University.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: In Madras, the colleges are under the Government of Madras and the University has no college as we have it. After the advent of the Congress Ministry the rule regarding admissions has been changed. Under that rule 20 per cent is rererved for efficiency. Before the Congress Government, admissions were made through Selection Boards. Then the principle followed was different.

Mr. KADAKKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN: Therefore my point is that 80 per cent of the seats should be given on the principle of communal representation in the matter of admissions. Further, we are spending huge sums of money for the uplift of backward communities. We are bringing forth highly educated persons from our University. Such being the case, if communities who are educationally backward are not given admission to colleges, how is it possible for us to produce qualified persons? Our University is no doubt an autonomous body and so we cannot do anything as in Madras in the matter of admissions. This argument is not acceptable as we give a sum as grant to the University.

PRESIDENT: There is no doubt that the honourable member can raise the point he has now raised, *viz.*, that admissions to the University should be in proportion to communal representation. The honourable member can say that unless the University adopts that rule, this House cannot grant the money.

MR. KADAKKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN: It is a pitiable condition to note that opportunities were not afforded to the people of the backward communities in getting collegiate education. At least in future, this aspect has to be considered by Government. In the Engineering College this year, only two Ezhavas were given admission. If the principle of communal representation had been adopted the Ezhava community could have secured more seats. I would finally urge taking into consideration all these things that, in future, in the matter of giving admission to the Engineering, Science and Arts Colleges, representation must be on communal basis. With these words, I heartily support the motion.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR: Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks in this demand. My main point relates to the position of Tamil Vidwans in the Travancore University. The standard of the Travancore University is too low for the Tamil Vidwan Degree in comparison with the Madras University Degree for that subject. I personally went through certain examination papers for Tamil Vidwan of this University which I felt I could answer offhand, some of the questions. I also went through the examination papers of the Madras University for the Vidwan test. I noticed very striking difference between the two sets of papers and the syllabus for that subject in the two Universities is also very different. The standard here must be enhanced and made equal to that obtaining in Madras so far as Vidwan Degree is concerned.

There is another difficulty which has arisen. Difficulty has been experienced in the certificate issued for the Vidwan Degree by the Travancore University. In that certificate one cannot find whether it represents the Tamil Vidwan or the Malayalam Vidwan. I myself felt difficulty in dealing with a certificate of this kind. A man from here went to Virudanagar High School with this certificate. The authorities there could not recognise such a certificate. They could not find out whether it was the Tamil Vidwan. Luckily, I happened to be in that place at the time. The matter was referred to me and I was asked to certify that it was the Tamil Vidwan. So I bring this aspect to the notice of Government to see that necessary corrections are made in the certificate. Another matter arising in the Tamil Vidwan Degree Examination, is that in the syllabus prescribed, as it is now, Malayalam is made compulsory. But in the case of Malayalam Vidwan Degree Examination, no such subject is made compulsory. So I would humbly suggest that for the Tamil Vidwan Degree also, other languages must be made optional as in the case of Malayalam.

In the matter of instituting a first grade college at Nagercoil, I have to submit that the necessity for such a college is keenly felt by the people of South Travancore. I think, Sir, that you will be sympathic enough to consider this aspect of the matter and do the needful.

PRESIDENT: I am surprised to hear this kind of speech from an honourable member coming from that area. I have been approached by two separate groups of people both of them having collected about Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs—in fact they have actually collected the amount—for instituting a first grade college. It was also stated by them that they are going on collecting money for that purpose and in the nature of things, I was expecting a letter from them asking for Government permission. In the circumstances, I am surprised at the idea of the honourable member who is asking for Government's sympathy in this matter. It was further stated that about 3 lakhs of rupees had already been deposited in the bank for starting a college. In so far as Mr. Nadar has referred to this matter, I think he would do well to make an enquiry into it.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. S. THIRAVIAM NADAR : About the admission of Nadars in the Travancore University college, I wish to bring to the notice of Government that, so far, not even a single Nadar has been admitted to the Engineering Degree course Examination. I would request Government to consider this aspect of the matter.

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA : Sir, I beg to support the motion to suggest that greater accommodation should be provided for the backward class women students in the collegiate hostel, for women. I learn that practical difficulties are experienced by those students in getting admissions in private hostels and that difficulties are experienced even after getting admission in those hostels. I would therefore request that increased provisions should be made in the collegiate hostel for women so that all backward class women students who want admission may be accommodated there. Women students other than those belonging to backward communities are also labouring under the same difficulty. With a view to giving accommodation for them also it is highly necessary that increased provision should be made in the collegiate Hostel for women. Owing to the large influx of money into the land, students who discontinued their studies during the pre-war period had now joined the colleges with the result that the University authorities are finding it very difficult to give accommodation for them in the colleges. In reply to an interpellation yesterday on this question, it was stated that admissions could not be given to even 40 per cent of the applicants who wanted admission in the colleges. I feel, Sir, that all these difficulties can be obviated with the coming into existence of colleges of the N. S. S., S. N. D. P., and the Catholic College.

One word with regard to admissions. I would urge on the University authorities that preference should be given to the students who are permanent residents of Trivandrum.

In view of the importance of Tamil classical language and in view of the fact that one-third of the population of Travancore are Tamilians, Tamil should be given a still better status in our University. The course of studies provided for in Madras and Annamalai Universities such as B. O. L., M. A. and Vidwan should also be provided in our University. To adhere to the principle enunciated by the Travancore University that our University should not be a replica of the existing Universities, it is highly necessary that we should go ahead of all other Universities in all courses and branches of studies. It is also a gratifying fact to learn that the advancement we have made in our Research Department is being appreciated by eminent Indian scientists.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : Sir, the work of the Research Department of the University has met with some adverse criticism at the hands of some honourable members of this House. Knowing as I do the nature of some at least of the items of research undertaken by the department of research, I think it is my duty to speak a few words on the subject. In the first place, I wish to emphasise that the scientific research work of the Department is,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

in its very nature, scientific. I underline the word 'scientific'. Necessarily, Sir, the nature and value of the work carried on by the Department can be assessed only by a body of scientific men. Any attempt on the part of laymen to assess the work done by the Research Department must necessarily be perfunctory and illusory.

With these remarks, I proceed to make some observations on some of the items of research which I know rather intimately, they have been carrying on. From my personal knowledge of the matter, I wish to say that the Department has been carrying on very useful work in regard to salt. They have investigated the conditions under which pure salt can be commercially produced in the factory and they have arrived at the necessary process for preparing such salt. They have further evolved a process for separating the other salts contained in the brine viz., gypsom, epsom, magnesium salt, potassium salt etc. These can be produced commercially by adopting the process which they have evolved and they are all useful materials. These salts are essential ingredients used in industries which have been established and are to be established in future.

I wish now to refer to the activities of the Department in relation to research on some of the mineral sands of the State. The Department has done very useful work in relation to monazite sands. They have developed a process for separating the phosphatic contents of the monazite sand. The value of the work done in this direction can be understood when I mention that the phosphates are very valuable fertilisers and these in combination with the ammonium sulphate to be shortly produced by the Fertilisers and Chemicals will go a great way towards augmenting the food supplies in Travancore.

The Research Department has further succeeded in isolating the rare earth oxides contained in monazite which are used in some important industries. They have also developed a process for extracting shark liver oil which has great potentialities for the promotion of the health of the people of the country. The Research Department played a great part during the famine which occured in Bengal sometime ago, by saving the lives of the infants of Bengal. I think they are responsible for the supply of a fairly large quantity of shark liver oil which the Bengal Government indented on the University and it went a great way towards imparting disease resistance, particularly in the case of children. I understand, recently there has been an enquiry for the supply of shark liver oil from a committee constituted in Austria. They are demanding a fairly large supply of shark liver oil..... ...

PRESIDENT : The whole of Germany and Austria have asked for the supply of shark liver oil from here.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : That is a very great compliment to the Research Department. So that, summing up, I may say that the activities of the department are correlated to the needs of the country, agricultural, industrial, public health, etc. I would just tell the honourable members that they should not hasten to pronounce any judgment on the work of the Research Department. A committee of experts has been appointed or is about to be appointed.....

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: Has been appointed.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: As a committee has been appointed, I would request the honourable members not to assess the work of the department now, but to wait till the report of that committee is received.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: സർ, യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ ചില ഗവേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will please understand that it would be difficult for Mr. Papworth to reply if he speaks in Malayalam.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: Sir, first, I am speaking with reference to Mr. Moudgill's department and I think he will be able to understand me. He has been here for the past 25 years.....

PRESIDENT: In other words, in the first part of his speech, the honourable member wants to speak in Malayalam and in the second part, in English.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: സർ, സയിൻസിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നത്. പല രാജ്യങ്ങളും അവരുടെ ശാസ്ത്രീയമായ ഗവേഷണങ്ങളുടെ ഫലമായി അറ്റമിക്കുബാംബു മുതലായതു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു. അറ്റാമിക്ക് ബാംബുകൊണ്ടു മനുഷ്യരേയും രാജ്യങ്ങളെയും നശിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നായിട്ടുണ്ട്. നമുക്കാകട്ടെ അടുത്തകാലത്തു യുദ്ധപരിതഃസ്ഥിതിനിമിത്തം ആഹാരമില്ലാതെ പട്ടിണിയെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഈ സമയത്തു ഇവിടത്തെ റിസർച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു പട്ടിണിയോടു പൊരുതുവാൻ കാര്യമായി ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണ് ആഹാരം. ആ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ വിളയുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ വിളയിക്കുന്നതിന അനുകൂലമായ സൗകര്യങ്ങളും സാഹചര്യങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന റിസർച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് ബദ്ധശ്രദ്ധമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാതെ സാധാരണ കാലങ്ങളിലെപ്പോലെ കറ ഗ്രമസ്ഥന്മാരെ അങ്ങുതോറും കാളേജുകളിൽനിന്നും ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിന യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവുമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ വ്യവസായങ്ങളും കൈത്തൊഴിലും കൃഷിയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതിനും നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനും പര്യാപ്തമായ വിധത്തിൽ റിസർച്ചു കൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുത്തണം.

മറെറാരു കാര്യം ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽകൊണ്ടുവരാൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കശുവണ്ടിയുടെ തോടിൽനിന്നും ഒരുതരം എണ്ണ എടുത്തു വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഈ അടുത്തകാലംവരെ കയറ്റുമതി ചെയ്യുവന്നിരുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ഈ എണ്ണവ്യവസായം കുറച്ചുകാലത്തിനുമുൻപു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിലുമായി വളരെ മോശമായ നിലയിൽ നടന്നുവന്നിരുന്നു. നിഷ്പ്രയോജനമായി കളഞ്ഞിരുന്ന കശുവണ്ടിത്തോടിൽനിന്നു എടുത്തു വന്ന എണ്ണയിൽനിന്നു മാത്രം സമീപകാലംവരെ പ്രതിവർഷം രണ്ടുകോടിയിൽപരം നമുക്കു വരവും കിട്ടിയിരുന്നു എന്നാൽ അമേരിക്കൻ മാർക്കറ്റിൽ ഈ ബൈപ്രോഡക്ട്സിനു ഏതോ കാരണവശാൽ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അതുസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ കുറ്റമായ ഗവേഷണം നടത്തി.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The honourable member perhaps is not aware of the huge sums of money that are being spent by other countries in regard to this cashew-nut oil. As a matter of fact, England is now feeling that she has not been able to develop this oil. She has taken some steps in that direction. There is a great point in what the honourable member has stated. The latest advice I have received is that the uses of this oil are so extensive that it is going to be one of the biggest industries of the future. In other words, the cashew-nut is going to be of no use, while the oil is going to be used in many industries. I have been recently approached by the people of Norway, England and America about the possibilities of this industry. I may tell the honourable members that I have declined to make any proposals to the Norwegians, or the English men or the Americans on this matter considering the interest of the people of Travancore.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച സംഗതി കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുമൂന്നുകൊല്ലമായി കാഷ്യൂനട്ട് ഷെൽ ആയിൽ വെളിയിലേക്കു കയറ്റുമതി ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതു നിമിത്തം ഇപ്പോൾ ആ എണ്ണപോലും എടുക്കാതെയായിത്തീരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങനെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിൽ വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായം ഇപ്പോൾ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് വേണ്ട ഗവേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തി ഇതുകൊണ്ടു പെയിന്റോ, വാർണിഷോ അതുപോലുള്ള മറ്റു സാധനങ്ങളോ ഉണ്ടാക്കാനുള്ള സാധ്യതകളുണ്ടോ എന്നും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തേണ്ട മുഖ്യമായ ഇവിടത്തെ റിസർച്ചു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ഉണ്ടെന്നാണു്.

അതുപോലെ തന്നെ അനേകായിരം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപജീവനമാർഗ്ഗം കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഇവിടത്തെ ഒരു വ്യവസായമാണു കയർ വ്യവസായം. കയറിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള തൊണ്ടു് ഇപ്പോൾ അടുക്കി എടുക്കുന്നതു ഒരു കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടാണു്. അനവധി തലമുറകളായി അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന ആ പഴയ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിൽതന്നെയാണു് ഇപ്പോഴും തൊണ്ടുകൾ അടു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Rao Sahib A. K. Bhaskar.]

ക്കുന്നത്. സയിൻസിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി ഇന്നു വ മുതൽ ഫ മാസംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം കുറഞ്ഞകാലംകൊണ്ടു അഴുക്കി എടുക്കുന്നതൊണ്ടു കൊണ്ടു അഴുകി എടുക്കത്തക്കനിലയിൽ സാദ്ധ്യതകളുണ്ടോയെന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ റിസർച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതിനാവശ്യമായ സത്വരമായ നടപടികളും നടത്തണമെന്നു റിസർച്ച് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനോടപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഇതുവരെ ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള യാതൊരു ഗവേഷണവും ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് കാളേജിലെ അഡ്മിഷൻ കാര്യത്തേപ്പറ്റിയാണ്. ഞാൻ ഒരു സമുദായവാദിയായിട്ടല്ല ഇതു പറയുന്നതു്. പാവപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ കുട്ടികൾക്കു കാളേജിലാകട്ടെ ഹോസ്റ്റലിലാകട്ടെ ഇപ്പോൾ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിലെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണെങ്കിൽ ബാക്കു വേർഡ് കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റിക്കാർക്കുമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സൗജന്യം നൽകിവരുന്നതായറിയുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തിനു പുറത്തുനിന്നുവരുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള മാക്കിൽനിന്നും ഫ o മാക്കു കുറവുണ്ടായാലും അവരെ അഡ്മിറ്റു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതാണ് അതിനു പറയുന്ന കാരണം. തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിലെ താമസക്കാർ മിക്കവാറും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അവരോടു ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരുമാണു. അവക്കു് പിന്നോക്കസമുദായക്കാർക്കും കൊടുക്കാത്ത സൗജന്യംകാണിച്ചു കാളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു പരമാർത്ഥത്തിൽ നീതികേടാണ്. ഇതരസമുദായങ്ങളേ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് ഈഴവരും പിന്നാക്കസമുദായക്കാരും താരതമ്യേന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ വളരെ പുറകിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നതാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member suggest that people residing in Trivandrum were given special treatment?

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: ഇവിടത്തെ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റികാളേജിൽ ഇവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ കുട്ടികളോടു ഒരു special treatment കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെയുള്ളവക്കു് അവരുടെ സ്വന്തക്കാരെ ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരു പ്രയാസവുമില്ല.

MR. S. NARAYANA AIYAR: No, Sir. I have sent my son to Tinnevelly.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. The suggestion is made that residents in Trivandrum are enabled to put their sons in colleges even though they have not the minimum number of marks.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: Sir, it is correct. They are given 10 marks simply because they are residents of Trivandrum. I may go a step further.

PRESIDENT: It is perfectly possible that the Director of Public Instruction might have given them the marks. But they are for the E. S. L. C. Examination. Anyhow, I do not know.

MR. K. SUKUMARAN: The rule was laid down by the college authorities, probably not under instructions from the University.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: Sir, I do not know of any instance where any college has done so

PRESIDENT: If the honourable member will give me a single case wherein the case of persons sojourning in Trivandrum admission has been granted notwithstanding the low marks obtained, the matter will be enquired into. Will you give it today or tomorrow—some names?

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: Yes, Sir. Thank you.

PRESIDENT: All that I say is that I have been receiving requests from high officers of the Government—in fact, four or five of them came to me—to exercise my influence such as it was with the University to get their sons admitted into various classes. They told me that for some legitimate reasons they were obliged to live here and that their children could not be sent away. My answer was definite. I told them that I could not give them that concession. The Financial Secretary—he came to me in a most mournful manner—said that his son who has only two marks short of the number required was denied admission. I told him that if I did it for him, I shall have to do so to others. Now I understand that his son is studying in Tinnevelly.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: സാധാരണയായി യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി കാളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു കുറഞ്ഞതു ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്, മാത്തമാറ്റിക്സ്, സയൻസ് എന്നീ വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കു മൊത്തം ഫൈവ് മാർക്ക് വേണമെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ ഫസ്റ്റ് മാർക്ക് മാത്രമുണ്ടായാലും തിരുവനന്തപുരം സിറ്റിയിൽ താമസക്കാരനാണെന്നു പറയപ്പെടുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥിക്കു അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുന്നു. അതായതു ഫൈവ് മാർക്ക് കുറച്ചുകിട്ടുന്ന തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുകാരനായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥിക്കു ഇവിടത്തെ കാളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടും. പുറത്തുനിന്നുവരുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥിക്കു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ മാർക്കു കുറഞ്ഞിരുന്നാലും അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുകയില്ല. പാവപ്പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കും അവരുടെ മക്കളെ ഡാക്ടറാക്കാനും എഞ്ചിനീയറാക്കാനും ഒക്കെ ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ട്. സ്വാധീനശക്തിയില്ലാത്തയാളുകളുടെ മക്കളായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു മാത്തമാറ്റിക്സിനും സയൻസിനും വ്യ 0–0, സ്വ 0–0 മാർക്കു വീതം കിട്ടിയാൽപോലും ഒന്നാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിലും രണ്ടാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിലും അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN : ആർട്ട്സ് കോളേജിലെ പരീക്ഷ പാസാ യതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം വേറെ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള ടെക്നിക്കൽ ബിരുദങ്ങൾ സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ കഴിയുമോ? ആർട്ട്സ് കോളേജിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാർത്ഥിക്ക് പിന്നീട് ഡാക്ടർ പരീക്ഷക്കു ചേരത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള സൗകര്യം ലഭിക്കുമോ എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നത്.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will finish soon because both the Director of Research and Mr. Papworth will have to reply.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR : Yes, Sir. I shall finish in another five minutes.

സ്വാധീനശക്തിയുള്ള ആളുകളുടെ മക്കൾക്കാണെങ്കിൽ ആദ്യം മൂന്നാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുക്കും. പിന്നെ സൂത്രത്തിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സർണാക്കുലർ മൂന്നാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിലേക്കോ രണ്ടാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിലേക്കോ മാറും. പാവപ്പെട്ടവന്റെ മക്കൾക്ക് ഫസ്റ്റ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിലും സെക്കൻറ് ഗ്രൂപ്പിലും പ്രവേശനം ലഭിക്കയെന്നതുതന്നെ പ്രയാസമല്ല. മാത്തമാറ്റിക്സിനും സയൻസിനും നൂറിൽ കുറഞ്ഞു മാർക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള കുട്ടികളെ അവരുടെ അഭിരുചിക്കും ആഗ്രഹത്തിനും വിരുദ്ധമായി മൂന്നാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. മൂന്നാലു പ്രാവശ്യംകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം സ്ക്രീനിംഗ് പരീക്ഷപാസ്സായവരും മാത്തമാറ്റിക്സിനും, സയൻസിനും, 60 മാർക്കുപോലും കിട്ടാത്തവർക്ക് രണ്ടാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിലും, രണ്ടാം ഗ്രൂപ്പിലും അഡ്മിഷൻ കൊടുത്തതായി പരാതിയുണ്ട് (President's bell)

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH : Sir, in the short time at my disposal.....

PRESIDENT : You have got only 10 minutes.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH : Well, Sir, in the short time at my disposal I have to pick and choose. I shall refer to some of the main items that have been mentioned.

First of all, I will refer to the question of residential accommodation which has been mentioned by more honourable members, I think, than any other subject. I fully agree, of course, with the President that the residential facilities are inadequate. That I think is very well known and admitted. At the same time, I should like to preface my remarks by saying that it is not the duty of this University or of any University to provide residential facilities for all its undergraduates. No University does that. Honourable members may perhaps be surprised to hear that even in the so called residential Universities like Oxford and Cambridge, the majority of the students live in private lodgings and not in colleges or hostels attached to the colleges. All that any University can be expected to do, realising that many of their undergraduates must inevitably come from far off places, is to provide them with a reasonable amount of residential accommodation.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I would like also to invite the attention of this House to the fact that this scarcity of residential accommodation and this big demand for residential accommodation is a new phenomenon which we have only met during the past two years. I find that three or four years ago there was very little demand for residential accommodation. A very large number of rooms in the hostels were empty. There was no demand for them whatever. The Law College Hostel which was a separate hostel had to be closed because there was no demand. Now, the demand has come for various reasons, one of which is the food situation. Many parents have candidly told me both in Trivandrum and outside that owing to the difficulties caused by the rationing system they find it much better to send their sons to some public hostels where the food ration business is done by somebody else and things are more easy.

That being so, honourable members will understand why this demand has been delayed so far, and why we are not finding it particularly easy to meet it at present in full. However, during the last year, we have done what we could. For instance, we have re-opened the Student's Hall which had been closed for a couple of years, having been given to the Food Department for the storage of grains. It has got an accommodation of 48

We have also extended the Women's Hostel to accommodate an additional set of students.

The new hostel for the College of Engineering accommodates 18 students. We have also increased our grant to five private hostels, giving all possible encouragement during the past two years. When I have had to decide in this matter, to every private hostel both in Trivandrum and in the mofussil, the maximum grant was given. But I realise that it is not enough. We are going to build a very big extension to the University hostel. Work has been begun and as some of you mentioned—

MR. K. A. MOHAMED: May I know how many rooms will be available ?

MR. H. C PAPWORTH: I was going to say that. It is a big, fine three-storyed building and will accommodate 168 students together with the present accommodation of 107. As a matter of fact, as many as 275 rooms are to be provided—

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: May I know whether there is any scheme for additional accommodation in the Women's Hostel ?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: I was going to mention that too. Before I pass on to the Women's Hostel, I shall say that the above work has been delayed. There has been delay in the construction of the extension. The syndicate takes the fullest responsibility in the matter The Public Works Department submitted a plan, but the Syndicate rejected it. The question was whether there should be double rooms or single rooms. A second plan has been accepted, but it will take a long time for its completion. I will see the work is expedited and, I think, that will make provision for all that we need.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. H. C. Papworth.]

With regard to the Women's Hostel, we are going to build a new Women's Hostel on the land which is now acquired by the Government adjacent to the present Women's College. The Government have not taken possession of the land, but as soon as it is handed over to Government, we can build this Women's Hostel.

We are going to build a pukka hostel in the precincts of the Engineering College. When these are completed, I think, they will fulfil the present demands.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: May I know whether there is any hostel for the law students?

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: No separate hostel will be provided for them. They have a right to join the Collegiate hostel. The separate Law College Hostel had to be abolished, as I said just now, owing to lack of demand.

Now another question raised was about the refusal of admission to certain students. It was alleged that the rules have been departed from. But as far as this point is concerned, if specific names are given, I shall enquire.

PRESIDENT: You cannot cover all points in seven minutes. You had better reply to the points raised.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: The fact was that there were hundreds of people wanting admission in the Colleges and the Principals of the Colleges were instructed, perhaps against one's conscience to admit the maximum number possible. The figures I have before me will elucidate the point. In the year 1117, before the amalgamation of the Arts and Science Colleges, the total number admitted was 1,200. It went up until last year. In the year 1120 it was 1333. This year it was risen from 1333 to 1667 an increase of 332. This year, you can very well imagine how the authorities of the colleges have strained themselves to the utmost to meet this enormous demand. But whether it is going to be successful from the educational point of view—to crowd into one building and into one compound 1667 students and pretend to give them education is a matter on which I have my own doubts. My own view is that in no one College can any more than 500 or 600 students be adequately educated. This mass education is so different from what one has been accustomed to. If you take the Colleges at Cambridge, supposing they are the same as I used to know them years ago, the smallest of them admitted only 75 students and the biggest of them about 250, and between them came Colleges with varying strength. Individual attention to students, which is so very often spoken of in a scheme of education, can be paid in such colleges. But here, at any rate, we have to face this demand and the whole thing is at bursting point. I sincerely hope that new colleges will come into existence soon. A Government communique, published last February, enumerated very clearly the Government's and University's policy regarding the admission of new colleges. I want these colleges to be worthy, and not merely replicas of an old-fashioned system. One has already been started at Alleppey and it has been affiliated to the All-India Board of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Studies in Commerce. It gives courses of study different from the ordinary traditional Science and Arts Courses, and it is found to be very popular. Although there were only 40 seats and although they advertised for admission only a week previous to the opening of the college, there were 120 applicants. The All India Board sent a commission to inspect the College, and I have reason to think that all those who take diplomas will get employed as soon as they qualify from the college.

In the same way the problem of mass education can only be solved by diverting people from the ordinary channels into useful ones as recommended by the Re-organisation Committee. It is only then that you will overcome this terrible problem of congestion. I am glad to say that the first step in this direction has been taken in Alleppey. I am happy that there will be another College of Commerce in Trivandrum under the auspices of Archbishop Mar Ivanios. He has not proceeded with the arrangements as he is expecting assistance from America. Steps are also being taken by the University to bring into being, from the beginning of the next academic year, a Polytechnic where people in the various branches of Technology, Architecture and Engineering can be trained for Diplomas of All-India recognition. It will relieve this terrible congestion caused by all proceeding along a routine course.

I must admit, with regard to admissions that they are not made on any communal basis. I should like to inform honourable members that the Syndicate of the University will never agree to some of the suggestions that have been made this afternoon by honourable members that admission to the University should be made on a communal basis. The very meaning of the word "University" is against the whole idea of communal representation. No kind of parochial or narrow criteria should be brought forward in an attempt to narrow the broad and comprehensive nature of University Education.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR : It is to get rid of that parochialism that we say that all people should have opportunities to study in the College.

MR. H. C. PAPWORTH: At the same time, although there is no prescribed rule in favour of the admission of members of the backward communities, the Principals of the Colleges have been instructed to use their discretion and favour those members of the backward communities who are found eligible under the rules. I know that as a matter of fact, in all colleges, excepting the Engineering College, this discretion is very carefully and equitably exercised. Regarding the Engineering College, I may say that admission is made by competitive examinations in which three factors are taken into consideration. First the candidates' performance in the qualifying examination, that is, the Intermediate with Group I. On this record he is given a proportion of 100 marks. The second factor is the practical examination which is necessary for all Engineering courses, for which one hundred marks are given. The third factor

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. H. C. Papworth]

is the *viva-voce* where the candidates physical fitness is taken into consideration. The candidates' personality, their aptitude for practical work are also taken into consideration. (*President's Bell*)

PRESIDENT: The time for the Demand having elapsed I must put the question to vote. Mr. Velappan Nair. do you pre ss your motion.

MR. V. K. VELAPPAN NAIR: No, Sir.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 2245,000 under Demand XVII—Education—Government Grant to the Travancore University was put and carried.

The demand was passed and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—EDUCATION—EXCLUDING GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

MR. A. NARAYANAN TAMPI: Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs, 85,50,270 under Demand XVIII—Education— excluding grant to the Travancore University.

MR. M. K. NILAKANTAN: സർ, ബനാറീസ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കും, മദ്രാസ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിക്കും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൫,൫൦൦ രൂപയിൽ ഒരുരൂപ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ മാജരാക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ എൻജിനീയറിംഗ് വകുപ്പിൽ പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നതിന് ഈഴവർ തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള സമുദായക്കാർക്ക് നേരിടുന്ന പരാധീനതയെക്കുറിച്ച് വളരെ ഉദ്വേഗത്തോടുകൂടി എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു.

സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞ പത്തുകൊല്ലങ്ങളായി മദ്രാസ് മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിൽ ഇവിടെനിന്നു തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ എത്ര ഈഴവർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുള്ള ചോദ്യമാണു എനിക്കു ഈ സഭയിൽ ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്? സർ, ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനുത്തരമായി സർജൻ ജനറൽ ... ...

MR. D. THOMAS: How will admission to the Medical College come under this motion?

PRESIDENT: The idea is that we are paying certain subventions to other institutions including the Benares Hindu University and the Medical and Engineering College, Madras. The honourable member says that if we are going to pay money to the Medical College you should not do it unless you admit a sufficient number of Ezhavas in that College.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, this grant has already been passed under the grant to the Travancore University.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly